

The Sun
FOR 1888.
The year 1888 promises to be a year of splendid political developments, one and all redounding to the glory and triumph of a
UNITED DEMOCRACY.
In the Front Line will be found
THE SUN,
Fresh from its magnificent victory over the combined forces of Democracy in its own State, true to its convictions, truthful before all else, and fearless in the cause of truth and right.
The SUN has six, eight, twelve, and sixteen pages, as occasion requires, and is ahead of all competitors in everything that makes a newspaper.
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Weekly 1 00
Address THE SUN, New York.

It is Beyond Recall.
It is creditable to human nature that so many of the earnest Republican admirers and devotees of Mr. BLAINE should still insist that they will nominate him in spite of his refusal. They say that when the Republican Convention calls upon him to be its candidate, he will have to consent.
But we can tell these gentlemen this is all a mistake. Mr. BLAINE cannot consent under any circumstances. He must stand by his word, as Mr. TILGHMAN did.
The particular friends of Mr. BLAINE must be content with the reflection that by his withdrawal he has added immensely to his prestige and his influence. For such a moral position as BLAINE now occupies the most ambitious man might well be content to sacrifice the Presidency.
But there is no power that can make him go back upon his refusal, even if he secretly wished to do it. And no impartial spectator can attribute to him such a wish.
Fortify the Frontier.
We see that there is a movement on foot at Ottawa looking to an appropriation for the purpose of building fortifications for the Canadian frontier. We are pleased to hear that our neighbors are preparing to erect defenses; it shows a proper spirit, and it is something in which we ourselves have been more than deficient.
But why apply at Ottawa for an appropriation? Washington is the place. There is no reason why the Government of the United States should hesitate for a moment about building fortifications for the protection of the Canadian frontier. It has made a law for the protection and benefit both of the military railroads of Canada and the bankrupt railroads of Canada; a law whereby they are enabled to re-open American commerce, and institute a competition ruinous to American enterprises. We might as well, while we are at it, go a step further, and in addition to subsidizing the strategic railroads of the Dominion, build a chain of Canadian fortresses.
There must be no American commerce in foreign bottoms whether they are propelled by sail or steam on the high seas, or hauled by Canadian locomotives on land. Repeal the Interstate Commerce law or amend it, and then enforce it!

England, whose industries are scarcely beginning to recover from protracted and severe depression, gain by subjecting herself to vast additional expenditure? That is a question which will be vehemently pressed upon public opinion and the House of Commons, not only by the Gladstonians and Parnellites, but by such Liberal Dissidents as Mr. JOHN BRIGHT and such Conservatives as Mr. JOHN RUSSELL. Let Lord SALISBURY call on Parliament to sanction a treaty likely to plunge Great Britain in a long and costly war. Mr. and Mrs. GLADSTONE may exclaim, with exultation, The LORD hath delivered them into my hands!

Unfair to New York and Brooklyn.
The bill providing for State care for the pauper insane in the rural counties, explained in THE SUN of Friday last, was introduced in the Assembly on Tuesday by Gen. CURTIS.
The gentlemen and ladies engaged in urging the passage of this measure are actuated by the highest motives of public spirit and Christian philanthropy. There is no question about that. The change of system which the bill is designed to bring about is desirable considered abstractly. There is no doubt about that, either. Yet the New York and Brooklyn members of the Legislature should very carefully examine the matter in all of its aspects before giving their support to the bill in its present form.
These ladies and gentlemen are perfectly honest and frank in their attitude toward the taxpayers. They do not attempt to conceal the weak point of the plan which they propose. They recommend the bill to the support of the rural counties—that is to say, all of the counties except New York, Kings, and Monroe—explicitly upon the ground that the cost to the rural counties of maintaining their pauper insane will be further reduced at the expense of New York city and Brooklyn. Here is what the managers of the State Charities Aid Association say to the country legislators:
"Of the sixty counties of the State, all with the exception of New York, Kings, and Monroe (Richmond) counties are obliged to pay for their pauper insane in State hospitals, at a weekly charge per capita of from \$3.75 to \$4.50. Thirty-eight of the sixty counties of the State are also obliged, under existing law provisions, to send all their pauper insane to the State hospital at a weekly cost of \$2.25.
"It is thus apparent that to substitute for these figures a uniform weekly charge to the counties of \$1.50, the one for board and clothing, and the other for medical and nursing, would be a financial advantage to every county embraced in the provisions of the proposed act.
"And this is even more apparent when it is considered that the increased State taxes, which would be levied on the rural counties, in order to pay the standard of care given by the State—will be borne largely by the city of New York, which already pays over 40 per cent, or nearly one-half of the cost of the pauper insane in the State hospital.
There is certainly no lack of frankness about this.
The bill in its present form proposes to do a good and philanthropic thing for the rural insane, and to relieve the rural counties of a great part of the expense of supporting their insane paupers, by adding still greater inequity to the present grossly inequitable distribution of taxes for this purpose.
Besides their own proper burdens, New York and Brooklyn now carry more than half of the expense of supporting the pauper insane belonging to the rest of the State. This bill as it stands enormously increases the inequity. It takes outright about \$300,000 from the pockets of New York and Brooklyn taxpayers and applies it to a work of charity which, however laudable it may be in the abstract, is one from whose benefits New York and Brooklyn are excluded by the very terms of the bill. In addition to this initial charge it involves an increase of taxation in New York and Brooklyn every year in the future, still for the exclusive benefit of the rural counties.
In pointing out this important defect in the bill introduced by Gen. CURTIS, we are only performing a duty to the taxpayers of New York. The promoters of the measure would be the furthest of all men from desiring the passage of the bill without a full understanding on the part of New York and Brooklyn people of what the bill involves, as it stands at present.

Paternalism Going Crazy.
Congressman McKENNEY of New Hampshire has introduced a bill providing that the United States shall appoint guardians for such veterans of the war of the rebellion as may squander their pensions in drunkenness or riotous living, or may be habitual spendthrifts or generally dissolute.
When there is a family, wife, or dependent child, the guardian thus appointed by the United States must see that the pension is applied to their support. When the dissolute veteran has no dependent, the guardian's only duty will be to look out for the dissolute veteran himself.
Of course there are other ways of protecting the interests of the innocent wives and children of drunken old pensioners without involving the United States Government in this extensive scheme of guardianship.
As for the drunken pensioner who has no family, we should say that the most sensible way to discourage riotous living on his part would be to stop his pension when he becomes a worthless vagabond.

A New Honor for the Rev. Dr. Talmage.
Last night, the Rev. Dr. TALMAGE stood in the armory of the Thirteenth Regiment of the National Guard over in Brooklyn, and was sworn into the office of chaplain as successor to HENRY WARD BEECHER.
Dr. TALMAGE is by far the most popular and intense of all the preachers of Brooklyn. He is a man of great natural gifts, and his sermons are heard by thousands of people. He is a man of great natural gifts, and his sermons are heard by thousands of people. He is a man of great natural gifts, and his sermons are heard by thousands of people.

Public Interest in a Great Moral Struggle.
It is to be hoped that THE SUN will publish its Larry Gaskin editorial in book form. Mr. Gaskin's efforts to rid himself of the bad habit of "university" are crowned with success. These editorials are worth preserving and reading, and they are going to be the organic laws of the United States in the future.

Not Equal to Challenge.
The Hon. William M. Evans does not seem to have made a brilliant failure in the United States Senate. He has made a brilliant failure.

the Rev. Dr. TALMAGE is a fit man for the chaplaincy of the favorite Brooklyn regiment. Dr. TALMAGE is a man of great natural gifts, and his sermons are heard by thousands of people. He is a man of great natural gifts, and his sermons are heard by thousands of people. He is a man of great natural gifts, and his sermons are heard by thousands of people.

It Would be a Lively Time.
The nomination, now so much talked about, of Gen. SHERIDAN by the Republicans, is not very probable, but if ever made it will produce more hurrying and scurrying from the Democratic side to the Republican and from the Republican to the Democratic than have ever been seen before. There was a good deal of party confusion in the election of 1884, but it would be a thousand times worse confounded if Gen. SHERIDAN should be the Republican candidate this year. Yet it might be in some respects a mean and an unsatisfactory contest, and leave ill feeling and exasperation behind it.

Moreover, the Republicans will have to overlook Gen. SHERIDAN's great popularity and general attractiveness two very important considerations.
While the story of Gen. GRANT's Administration is fresh in the minds of the American people, soldiers of the regular army are not likely to be preferred to civilians as candidates for the Presidency.
Moreover, Gen. SHERIDAN exhibited in Louisiana qualities which mark him, however great his military talents, as having little knowledge of or capacity for civil administration.

But perhaps he has improved in the art of government since that time. At any rate he would be a picturesque and formidable candidate. If the Republicans meant to nominate him, they should have called their Convention to meet before the middle of September. Sharp and short should be the campaign for Little Phil.

The great political question of the day: Who is BLAINE's heir?
A document that would produce a greater sensation even than the letter of withdrawal, would be BLAINE's political will and testament, codicil and all.

The Boston Herald remarks that FRANK HUNTS is just the man we ought to have. He is a man of great natural gifts, and his sermons are heard by thousands of people. He is a man of great natural gifts, and his sermons are heard by thousands of people. He is a man of great natural gifts, and his sermons are heard by thousands of people.

When Mr. HENRY GEORGE returns to his allegiance to the Democratic party he must abide by its principles and its platform, which are not free trade, and will not be in the election of next November.

Could JOHN SHERMAN carry New York as the Republican candidate for President? We think not. The so-called business interests would favor him, but the Republican masses would not. And it is the masses that choose delegates and finally decide at the polls.

Our cable dispatches this morning tell the story of Mr. HAZELL, and his dual friends he took from the Baralong tribe in South Africa. It was, in part, the tragic death of this young man that led to Sir CHARLES WARREN's expedition and the annexation of Bechuanaland two or three years ago. Many better-known white men than BETHLEHEM have taken wives from among savage and cannibalistic peoples, but this thought does not seem to have consoled BETHLEHEM's aristocratic friends. Mr. GREENFIELD, the best-known Congregationalist, has a black wife. Dr. COLIN, a French explorer in Senegal, has recently married a daughter of one of the principal chiefs of the same country. Even the party has all along been demanding the renunciation of Mr. Cleveland as the surest card to beat BLAINE; but if the latter is out of the field, the imperative necessity of such a renunciation is greatly lessened. His own party managers with characteristic facility, may familiarize themselves with the reflection that a new deal on the part of their political opponents may demand a new deal also on their part. That is really the only good reason for the Cleveland product on to Manhattan Island by the President are clear-headed enough to see it and frank enough to acknowledge it.

Who Next?
From the Albany Times.
Who will be the next one to write a letter declining to run for the Presidency? We violate no confidence in saying that the letter will be written by Grover Cleveland, expressing his fear of danger to his institutions in the event of a second candidacy, will serve very well by a little change of date to express his opinion of the present administration, and his belief in all-extended renunciation, which may be doubtful.

At the LINCOLN banquet in Columbus the bill of fare announces "Shrewsbury on the half shell." and we propose to explain that the oyster is not the proper bivalve for such an occasion. Shrewsbury oyster is thick, expansive, and delicate, suitable for broiling or frying, but not adapted to be taken raw on the half shell. Blue Points or the little salty oysters of Massachusetts Bay are the right thing. Let all Ohio take notice.

The Chicago medium who pretended to establish communication with the spirit of SPIES, the Anarchist, forgot that the spirit of imposture should have some semblance of probability. "I am in heaven," SPIES is represented as saying, "and having a good time."
If an Anarchist could get into heaven, it is certain he wouldn't enjoy himself there.

While maintaining the right of the poor old St. Louis Republican to abuse THE SUN as much as it likes, we suggest that it would do the work more comfortably if it should first refund a little money that we have paid out for it. Yes, first, and afterward afterward, is the rule.

Study the Principles of Our Government.
To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I compliment the leader writer of the article in THE SUN to-day's date headed "Committee in Congress."
It is a true American story, but how many of your readers have read it? It is a story that is a great credit to the American people. It is a story that is a great credit to the American people. It is a story that is a great credit to the American people.

As chaplain of the favorite Brooklyn regiment, Dr. TALMAGE will surely enlarge the renown he has won, and become even more conspicuous than he has been among the preachers of the City of Churches. The office itself is one that gives its holder eminence in Brooklyn.

When clad in the chaplain's uniform, mounted on horseback, and riding out on parade among the staff officers at the head of the regiment, the Rev. Dr. TALMAGE will be far superior to his predecessors in military appearance and military bearing. In the later years of Mr. BEECHER's life, when he was chaplain of the regiment, he had become very large in girth, very heavy in weight, and very loggy in movement, and the spectacle that he presented on at least one occasion when the regiment was parading, as he rode through Fifth avenue of this city upon his charger, wearing his belligerent hat, was such as to raise the levity of the onlookers. Dr. TALMAGE, on the other hand, looks quite topsy as an equestrian; he is light in girth, lithe in neck, and quick of eye; he is familiar with the handling of his steed, keeps his feet in the stirrups, holds the reins in his left hand, and sits in the saddle without the slightest fear of rolling off. It will be a genuine pleasure to the gallant men of the Thirteenth to look at the Rev. Dr. TALMAGE as he rides in front of them, proud and prim. But these are not the only respects in

FOR GENERAL INCORPORATION.

The Bill of Assemblyman Roess Strongly Approved.
To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: You published not long since a reprint of the bill introduced by Mr. ROESS for the Emolument and Protection of Employees, introduced in the Assembly by Mr. ROESS of the Tenth district, and referred to the Judiciary Committee. The measure might possibly as well have been entitled "An Act to Promote Cooperation among Employees," or "An Act to Incorporate Employees' Trust and Security Companies."
The measure is a very popular scientific bill, and is a very good one. It is a very good one. It is a very good one. It is a very good one.

Dr. Wisting of Syracuse, who has just died at the age of 70, was a very popular scientific lecturer in this town thirty years ago, when cheap and instructive lectures to the masses were more common than they are now. His chief theme was physiology, which he treated with marvellous skill, and he was also a very good lecturer on health, diet, and collateral subjects in a very attractive way. It would be well if we had always a body of popular scientific lecturers like Dr. Wisting in this city.

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It has been said that his innuendo act in shooting down Mr. DILLIER shadowed the whole life of the late Romanticist, and left him no peace in his waking moments. Just before his untimely death, Mr. DILLIER was in a very pleasant mood, and was about to go to bed. He was a very good man, and a very good writer. He was a very good man, and a very good writer. He was a very good man, and a very good writer.

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INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

Letters from London give the news that John Stuart Mill, the philosopher and companion of John Stuart Mill, is about to visit this country, and will arrive here in two or three weeks. Miss Taylor is well known in London as a woman of public spirit, a philanthropist, a reformer, and a member of the Metropolitan School Board. She is a very good woman, and a very good reformer. She is a very good woman, and a very good reformer. She is a very good woman, and a very good reformer.

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A SON OF ONE OF THE SIAMSE TWINS.

Sent to the Penitentiary for Perjury in a Divorce Suit Against His Wife.
From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
TOKER, a Kaffir, who was one of the Siamese twins, and who was sent to the penitentiary for perjury in a divorce suit against his wife, is a very good man, and a very good writer. He was a very good man, and a very good writer. He was a very good man, and a very good writer.

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CHEATING THE CUSTOMS REVENUE.

Importers of English and Scotch Woollens Called to Account.
It would appear that Collector Magone has had some investigations going on at the same time. While the investigations are going on, the importers of English and Scotch woollens are running down on importers, smugglers, and runners in the importations of English and Scotch woollens, cloths and dress goods, thousands of which are shipped to New York every year by British manufacturers.

The investigation of the customs authorities at this point up to yesterday develops what is spoken of as one of the meanest swindles yet perpetrated on the customs revenue. By the Collector's direction, Assistant Appraiser Brown and his associates have measured many of the recent importations of English and Scotch woollens and dress goods, and in nearly every instance the length of the pieces has been in excess of the length given in the invoice. For instance, two cases of goods containing thirteen pieces were found by the appraisers to be from three to four yards to the piece over the length given in the invoice.

It is ascertained that the measurements of the two cases is a fair sample of the under-measurements practised on nearly all of the importations of English and Scotch woollens, and that the average under-measurement on every piece imported has been about one yard. The Collector of Customs has declared that neither he nor his brother appraisers have been guilty of attempting to defraud the government, and that the average two-yard under-measurement has been sanctioned by a long-established custom. He added that the average two-yard under-measurement has been sanctioned by a long-established custom. He added that the average two-yard under-measurement has been sanctioned by a long-established custom.

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